COMMANDERS DIGEST

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NEW POST—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird (left) administers the oath of office to Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), as Mrs. Kelley and son Timothy look on. Mr. Kelley was formerly vice president for personnel and public affairs, Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill.

Unique Mobile Unit Activated As First In Communications System

A new Army Mobile Operations Company, the first of its kind in the military communications system, has been activated at Ft. Hauchuca, Ariz.

A part of the 11th Signal Group of the Army Strategic Communications Command, the company has the primary mission of restoring and extending the Defense Communications System and to aid its parent unit in providing communications anywhere in the world on short notice.

In addition, the Army unit also will be responsible for forming, testing and training of similar units for the Air Force and the Navy. The first units of Air Force and Navy personnel are scheduled to begin training in March.

The Army said, to accomplish its unique and varied mission, the company will have some of the newest and most versatile communications equipment within the Army's system. Included will be tropospheric scatter equipment, high frequency radio, voice communications and teletypewriter vans, a switchboard and teletypewriter relay facility.

Although all of this equipment is currently available in the 11th Signal Group, this is the first time one single company has access to the full line of equipment.

Defense Chiefs Testify for Nuclear Treaty

The Department of Defense's top civilian and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff testified before a Senate committee Feb. 20 in support of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Appearing before the Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, both favored ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

In his testimony, Secretary Laird noted that throughout the development of the treaty, the Defense Department devoted particular attention to the problem of achieving a treaty which would effectively deter the spread of nuclear weapons without adversely affecting mutual security arrangements and obligations.

"Our allies," he said, "wished to make sure that the treaty would neither interfere with existing NATO arrangements nor prevent allied consultations on nuclear matters, particularly in NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. We were able to assure them that the NPT would do neither."

"Some of our allies," he continued, "were concerned also that this treaty might prohibit possible steps toward European unification in the defense field, particularly the establishment of a European nuclear force which would own and control its own nuclear weapons. We were able to assure them that the treaty would not prevent a European federated state from succeeding to the nuclear status of one of its components, such as France and the United Kingdom."

(Continued on Page 2)

CIRCULATION COPY 1

Sea-Going Lab Is Moving to Atlantic Base

The Navy's unique sea-going laboratory, dubbed FLIP for Floating Instrument Platform, will be leaving its San Diego home port in early spring for the Atlantic, the first time it will have left the Pacific waters since it became operational in 1962.

FLIP will be going to the vicinity of the island of Barbados in the Caribbean to take part in an oceanographic and meteorological experiment this summer.

The project, called Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX), will be a three-month, large scale air-sea-interaction field experiment to provide valuable scientific knowledge of the waters and atmosphere in the Caribbean.

FLIP is a spar-shaped cylindrical vehicle that is towed to sea horizontally. Once on station, it becomes a floating laboratory for scientists when it is "flipped" into a vertical position by flooding its ballast tanks.

The vessel is 355 feet long and weighs about 600 tons. When in its flipped position about 300 feet is below the surface with the remaining portion containing the laboratories, living quarters and engineering space, above the surface.

A 12½ foot diameter steel cylinder, which extends 100 feet below the surface, supports the cabin. Attached to this cylinder is a cone shaped section, flaring outward and downward 50 feet until it becomes a 20-foot diameter cylinder which extends down to the full 300-foot draft.

It is this 60 percent reduction in diameter that occurs within the buoy that gives the platform stability needed in stormy seas.

Because FLIP must function on both horizontal and vertical attitudes, operating machinery and essential living equipment is swing-mounted like a ship's compass, so they stay horizontal when the ship is in any position.

The "flipping" procedure takes about 15 minutes to perform and any of its crew of six can do it alone.

Defense Chiefs Testify for Nuclear Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary Laird said the assurances "that we provided our allies on these points were made part of the public record during the last Senate hearings on NPT in July of 1968."

He said the Soviet Union has not taken issue with these assurances, adding, "although some safeguards questions remain, our European allies generally share our view that the NPT will contribute to world-wide security and stability.

"I would like to reaffirm the view expressed by Deputy Secretary Nitze (Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze) last summer that the United States and all other signatory nations will mutually benefit from this treaty and that it will not provide any unique advantages for the Soviet Union.

"This treaty," Secretary Laird continued, "will not affect our ability to meet our defense obligations or interfere with any existing nuclear arrangements we have with our allies. In my view it will be a strong deterrent to the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Therefore, despite disturbing international events such as the invasion of Czechoslovakia last year, I believe that every effort should be made to bring this treaty into force promptly. We should now move promptly to ratify it. Our action will encourage other nations to do the same. Accordingly, the Department of Defense urges that this Committee recommend to the Senate that it give its early advice and consent to the ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by the United States."

THAYER AWARD RECIPIENT — Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State, will receive the 12th Annual Sylvanus Thayer Award from the U. S. Military Academy's Association of Graduates during ceremonies at West Point May 15.

Gen. Wheeler told the committee that the JCS have worked closely with the U.S. negotiating team throughout the course of the Treaty negotiations in an effort to assure balanced, phased, safeguarded, and verifiable arms control measures.

"In addition," he said, "the Joint Chiefs of Staff set forth certain principles relating to the national security interests of the United States and our allies. These principles have been protected," he said.

Gen. Wheeler said the Non-Proliferation Treaty:

1. Does not operate to the disadvantage of the United States and our allies.

2. Does not disrupt any existing defense alliances in which the United States is pledged to assist in protecting the political independence and territorial integrity of other nations.

3. Does not prohibit deployment of U.S.-owned and -controlled nuclear weapons within the territory of our nonnuclear NATO allies.

4. Does not prohibit the United States from using nuclear weapons in any situation wherein nonuse of nuclear weapons would be inconsistent with United States security interests.

5. Does not involve automatic commitment of United States military forces.

Gen. Wheeler said he had testified last July that the JCS were in agreement with the expressed objectives of this treaty and supported ratification of the treaty as not inimical to United States security interests.

"There have been no subsequent developments that warrant a change to this position," Gen. Wheeler said.

CIRCULATION COPY

AF Officer Promotions Improving

Promotion opportunities for officers in the Air Force are continuing to improve and will be getting better, not only in Fiscal Year 1970 but also in the future, Air Force personnel planners said Feb. 24.

In an all-commands letter, Maj. Gen. John H. Bell, assistant deputy chief of staff for personnel, said, "Air Force officers have experienced earlier career advancement at higher percentage opportunities than during any other recent period of Air Force history."

In a Pentagon briefing, Maj. John Harrington, Personnel Planning staff officer, further explained the current program and plans for the future.

He said that during Fiscal Year 1970, about 900 selections are projected to colonel, 4,300 to lieutenant colonel and about 6,000 to major. "For the foreseeable future, promomotion prospects should remain at these favorable levels."

He emphasized that beyond that point, the prospects are also very bright, with a large number of promotions projected from 1969 through 1973.

"During that period, we anticipate approximately 5,100 promotions to colonel, 16,500 to lieutenant colonel and 20,000 to major. Dividing these into one-year increments amounts to sizeable promotions for the next five years."

Maj. Harrington said that in FY 1970, a one-year group will be eligible to the grade of colonel and at the same promotion opportunity as now, 50 percent.

"Two big changes will be coming up in major and lieutenant colonel promotions.

"To the grade of lieutenant colonel, we will be bringing in 1½-year groups this year and hope to bring in 1½-year groups next year. The 3-year groups over the next two years will mean that the current 17-year phase point will be reduced to 16 years in that period of time. Promotion opportunity will remain at 75 percent.

For major, he said, "We will bring in two-year groups to reduce the 11-year phase point to 10 years during this fiscal year. Promotion opportunity will be 90 percent."

Fiscal Year 1970 central boards are scheduled to meet Sept. 15, to consider promotions to colonel, to lieutenant colonel July 21 and to major April 21. Criteria to be used includes officers with the following dates of rank or earlier:

TO COLONEL — Primary zone — DOR of March 31, 1966; secondary zone—DOR of Dec. 31, 1967.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL—Primary zone—DOR of Dec. 31, 1965; secondary zone — DOR of Dec. 31, 1966.

TO MAJOR—Primary zone—DOR of June 30, 1965; secondary zone—DOR of June 30, 1967.

He mentioned that promotions for FY 1969 will be modest until summer when most of the retirements and losses take place. "We can look for large increments in August and September."

He said that everyone on the current major list should be promoted by June 1 and lieutenant colonels should all be made by Aug. 1. The colonel list should be completed by Dec. 1."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL—Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander Europe (left), congratulates Gen. Theodore W. Parker, former chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, after presenting him with the Distinguished Service Medal. Gen. Parker retires after more than 37 years' commissioned service. He is succeeded by Gen. Horace M. Wade, previously commander of all U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

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The Paris Peace Talks

VIETNAM: HANOI'S POSITION

On January 25 at the First Plenary Session of the Paris Meeting on Vietnam, the heads of the four delegations participating in the "new" peace talks stated their initial positions.

North Vietnam's opening statement followed the statement given by the National Liberation Front (NLF), Hanoi's front organization in South Vietnam. U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge later described both statements as "contrary to fact," "typical propaganda" and a "twisted version of history."

Below are examples of this typical Communist propaganda excerpted from Hanoi's opening statement, which was delivered by Minister Xuan Thuy, chief of the delegation of the so-called Democratic Republic of Vietnam. (For other opening statements see COMMANDERS DIGEST of February 22 and March 1.)

After the U.S. Government was forced to unconditionally stop all bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), on Nov. 2, 1968, the government of the DRV, with the consent of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation (NLF), declared its readiness to participate in a conference aimed at finding a political solution to the Vietnam problem, including the representatives of the DRV, the NLF, the U.S. and the Saigon administration.

Obstruction Charged

This conference should have opened on Nov. 6, 1968. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, representative of the NLF, has been in Paris since Nov. 4, 1968, prepared to attend the conference. But the representatives of the U.S. and the Saigon administration used all sorts of means to delay it.

The purpose of the Paris four-party conference is to find a political solution to the Vietnam problem on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights; namely independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam.

As has been systematically and consistently pointed out by Mr. Tran Buu Kiem, member of the presidium of the Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Commission, and chief of the delegation of the NLF, the U.S. Government, disregarding its commitments towards the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, has over the past 14 years and more been sabotaging these agreements, intervening in and making aggression against South Vietnam. It set up in South Vietnam a separate artificial state and U.S.-paid puppet administration to turn South Vietnam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam.

Since early 1965, the United States has brought into South Vietnam expeditionary troops from the United States and from U.S.-satellite countries to intensify the war of aggression there. At the same time, it launched a war of destruction against the DRV with its air and naval and artillery forces, thus extending the U.S. aggression to the whole of Vietnam and piling crimes against the population of the two zones of Vietnam.

However, U.S. bombs and shells have not been able to subdue the heroic Vietnamese people.

The U.S. aggression is precisely the deep root and immediate cause of the present serious situation in Vietnam. Therefore, any correct political solution of the Vietnam problem must be based on the cessation of the U.S. aggression and the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

Hanoi's 4-Point Stand

On April 8, 1965, the government of the DRV made public its four-point stand as follows:

1. Recognition of the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people: peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. According to the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw from South Vietnam all U.S. troops, military personnel and weapons of all kinds, dismantle all U.S. bases there and cancel its "military alliance" with South Vietnam.

It must end its policy of intervention and aggression in South Vietnam. According to the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must stop its acts of war against North Vietnam, completely cease all encroachments on the territory and infringements upon the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

2. Pending the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, and while Vietnam is still temporarily divided into two zones, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam must strictly be respected. The two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries; there must be no foreign bases, troops and military personnel on their respective territory.

3. The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnam people themselves in accordance

with the political program of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, without foreign interference.

4. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese people in both zones, without foreign interference.

In its Nov. 2, 1968 statement, the government of the DRV reaffirmed the above-mentioned four-point stand because it still corresponds to the present real situation of Vietnam.

The NLF in its political program has pointed out the tasks and objectives of the South Vietnam people, i.e., "to unite the entire people, resolutely defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, overthrow the Saigon puppet administration, establish a broad democratic national administration, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Vietnam, and advance toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The DRV's 4 points, the NLF's 5-point solution of the South Vietnam problem, meet the Vietnamese people's legitimate aspirations and conform to the basic principles of the Geneva agreements on Vietnam.

Charges U.S. Violations

While the U.S. speaks of "good will and peace", it continues its reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam and its bombing raids against many populated areas in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh provinces and the Vinh Linh region, grossly violating the sovereignty and security of the DRV and trampling under foot the most elementary principles of international law.

In the meantime, in South Vietnam . . . the U.S. and the Saigon Administration have been feverishly intensifying the war and committing new monstrous crimes against the South Vietnam people. The U.S. is also intensifying its bombardments against the liberated areas under control of the Laotian Patriotic forces, continuing to sabotage the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Claims for the NLF

All this shows that the U.S. has not fitted its deeds to its words and does not really want a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

In order to ensure good results to the conference, I deem it necessary to reaffirm that: the NLF is the organizer and the leader of the South Vietnam people . . . It has liberated four-fifths of South Vietnam territory with a population of 11 million people. It possesses mighty armed forces, and has set up democratically-elected administrative establishments in almost all regions.

The NLF is the authentic representative of the South Vietnam people. The NLF delegation to the Paris conference is an independent one, equal in rights to the other delegations and competent to settle all problems regarding South Vietnam.

Saigon Regime "Illegal"

On the contrary, the Saigon administration is set up by the U.S. to carry out U.S. neo-colonialism in South Vietnam. The U.S. Government often proclaims that the Saigon administration is a "legal" and "constitutional" one. But the Vietnamese people and the whole world know that this administration is an illegal, fraudulent, deceitful one, that it serves only the U.S. aggressors' interests and represents no one.

The presence of the delegates of the Saigon administration at this conference does not mean the recognition of this administration by the DRV.

On U.S. orders, the Saigon administration is . . . intensifying the sweeps to massacre the people, to destroy the villages and to concentrate the population so as better to carry out its repressive and coercive measures.

It has trampled underfoot all democratic liberties, upset the South Vietnam people's life, and stubbornly opposed their aspirations to peace and neutrality. It has sought every possible means to delay this conference and to hinder the search for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem. Such an administration with such a policy is but an obstacle to the progress of the conference.

That is why the South Vietnam people have recently stepped up their struggle for the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky-Tran Van Huong Saigon administration, for the formation of a "peace-restoring cabinet" which is ready to enter into negotiations at the four-party conference and [which considers] the NLF an independent and equal party, fully competent to find a political solution to bring about independence, peace, and neutrality to South Vietnam.

This is a very reasonable and pressing demand which is warmly supported by peace- and democracy-loving public opinion.

Balance of Payments Programs Ease DoD Spending

The Department of Defense estimates that, without its balance of payments programs, total Defense expenditures during FY 61-68 would have been considerably higher than the present figures show.

In a statement before the Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments of the Joint Economic Committee, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot reviewed the Defense Department's record to date. In discussing the effect of DOD's program, Mr. Moot noted that "it is extremely difficult to estimate what our expenditures would have been without the programs . . ."

He said the procurement and construction programs, for example, as they involve the use of premium budgetary costs, can clearly be attributed to the balance of payments program. In other areas such as streamlining of support operations, including base closures, the balance of payments program has served as an additional impetus to reducing expenditures overseas.

"But," Mr. Moot told the committee, "it is equally true that many actions would have been taken in any case in the interest of over-all management improvement.

"As an order of magnitude, however," Mr. Moot estimated that without our balance of payments program DOD expenditures overseas would have been about $2 billion higher in total during the FY 1961-1968 period.

Mr. Moot said that, based on present programs and strength levels, "I believe that additional economies can be achieved only with substantially greater difficulty." He said the Defense Department currently intends to press its existing programs. "We also have renewed our efforts," he said, "to achieve expenditure reductions, principally by further streamlining and consolidating our operations overseas.

"We also intend to stress the ongoing military sales program. In addition, we will continue to work with other government agencies in negotiations with countries for improving the extent and nature of arrangements to offset the foreign exchange costs of our activities overseas."

Basically, the Department of Defense's balance of payments program has been developed and is being carried out under two general guidelines:

1. Essential combat capability must be maintained.

2. Expenditure reductions must be achieved without creating undue hardships for U.S. military and civilian personnel and their families.

COLONEL'S EAGLES—Col. Emily C. Gorman (right), former WAC director, presents a set of colonel's eagles to Col. Maxine B. Michl, WAC Center commander, who accepts on behalf of the Edith Nourse Rogers Museum. The eagles were first worn by the first WAC director, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, who gave them to another director, Col. Irene O. Galloway. Col. Galloway gave them to Col. Gorman with the request that they be placed in the WAC museum.

U.S., Spanish Talks Continue

The Defense Department said Feb. 26 it had received a number of inquiries concerning the status of U.S.-Spanish discussions looking toward a renewal of the Defense Agreement of 1953, which provides for U.S. base and operating rights in Spain.

In response to the questions it had received, the Defense Department provided the following:

"On Sept. 26, 1968, after negotiations had failed to result in an agreement, the Government of Spain gave notice that it wished to begin a formal six months' period of consultation, provided for under the terms of the Defense Agreement.

"In October of 1968, former Secretary of State Rusk met in Washington with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Castiella; the two agreed that discussions should be held at the military-to-military level in order to help define military requirements which might form the basis for appropriate military assistance from the United States to Spain.

"These military discussions are now in progress in Madrid, and are being closely monitored by both the Departments of State and Defense. We anticipate that the military discussions, which have proven quite profitable, will be concluded within the next few weeks.

Drug Addiction Has Spread World-Wide

Narcotic drug addiction formerly was confined to only a few countries of the world, but today there are no frontiers to drug abuse and no country can be immune from it.

A State Department publication, Foreign Policy Briefs, observed that drug addiction is "spreading like an epidemic and is reaching out to new groups of people, especially the young. It is supplied almost 100 percent by illicitly produced narcotic drugs."

The Department of Defense, concerned with drug abuse, has published a booklet called "Drug Abuse—Game Without Winners" and said in the preface, "Drugs can benefit all mankind when used as intended. When abused, they can be harmful, not only to the abuser, but also to those who may be dependent on him."

The United Nations also has shown concern in the drug situation. Despite its earnest efforts to reduce world opium production to the level required for legitimate medical and scientific purposes, and the provisions for international control provided by the 1961 Single Convention which governs international control of narcotics, the evil persists.

The State Department publication notes that this "evil" is particularly serious in the United States, which has about 65,000 known active drug addicts, an increase of nearly 40 per cent since 1960. More than 90 per cent of these people are addicted to heroin, which is not produced here but is smuggled into the country. Available statistics indicate that heroin seizures this year will be well over 200 kilograms—more than any other year in this decade.

During the period 1960-67, arrests of drug addicts increased 165 per cent. Total arrests for persons under the age of 18 have risen about 64 per cent in the past eight years. Arrests of such youngsters for drug-related offenses showed a staggering increase of 774 per cent.

EXERCISE ACID TEST I/PUNCH CARD V—The Aggressor was portrayed by paratroopers from Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson. Brig. Gen. John C. Bennett (left), deputy commanding general of U. S. Army, Alaska, was the leadoff man during the Aggressor parachute assault on Blair Lake.

In New York City alone, where more than 30,543 addicts were reported in 1967, diseases related to narcotic addiction were responsible for more deaths within the 15-35 age group than any other cause. Eighty-five per cent of all deaths attributed to narcotics abuse occur in this age group.

The most dramatic increase in illicit drug traffic in the United States is abuse of cannabis (marihuana). Polls indicate that from 6-15 per cent of our six million college students have used cannabis on one or more occasions.

Opium, cannabis, and coca leaf are produced illicitly in many parts of the world. Ironically, the producers of these drugs are poor farmers and their families who get little profit from their crop. It is the criminal, the middle man, who organizes and feeds on this traffic, and who makes the price of these drugs multiply many hundreds of times before they reach the addict.

To fight drug addiction effectively this illicit production must be stamped out at the source, in the areas of production, the State Department publication said.

The need for all countries to eliminate clandestine narcotics operations has never been greater. The need for constant exchange of the intelligence information concerning illicit international trafficking has never been more apparent, the publication asserted.

"It is not desirable to eliminate all production for there is obviously legitimate medical need for narcotic drugs," the publication said. "Also, when a country wishes to take land out of opium production it must provide the grower with an alternative means of livelihood.

"Conditions have to be created," it continued, "in which the well-being of these peoples is advanced as they find a genuine economic interest in giving up narcotics production for new forms of activity."

This is the purpose of a recently adopted resolution of the 23d U.N. General Assembly. It calls on the Secretary-General, interested governments, the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the International Narcotics Control Board to develop plans for alternative economic activities, especially alternative crops, for some narcotics-producing farmers.

State Department Outlines U.S. Position on Communist China

For more than two years there has been an intense political upheaval in Communist China, with major sectors of the economy and government thrown into confusion.

While the major political forces operating in Peking are difficult to discern, Mao Tse-tung seems to retain his overwhelmingly preeminent position. Major issues—the best way to carry out economic development, the role of material incentive vs. ideological motivations, the allocation of limited resources to areas of need—remain, and will probably continue to create intense disagreements and conflicts. But for the moment the authorities in Peking, relying increasingly upon the military, remain in over-all control.

A State Department publication has outlined the U.S. position and said that "ever since the Communist government came to power in 1949 the United States has made efforts to maintain contacts and avoid hostile relations."

But contact, exchange, detente—the publication said—all threaten not only the objectives of Peking's foreign policy but the whole ideological fabric which this generation of leaders has woven together.

As long as such attitudes persist in Peking, the establishment of diplomatic relations remains unrealistic. For the underlying premise of such a move—the desire for expanded peaceful contacts between the two countries—appears still to be lacking on the Chinese side. Therefore, the State Department said, the United States will adhere for the time being to the following guidelines in its policy toward China:

1. The United States will continue its efforts to reassure Peking that it does not intend to attack mainland China. We do not intend to provoke war. But our commitment to the defense of Taiwan, which Peking has demanded that we abandon, is not open to negotiation.

2. We must avoid assuming the existence of an unending and inevitable state of hostility between ourselves and the rulers of mainland China.

MILITARY LEADERS CONFER—(Left to right) U. S. Army Gen. James K. Woolnough, commanding general, Continental Army Command; U. S. Army Gen. T. J. Conway, commander-in-chief, U. S. STRIKE Command, and U. S. Air Force Gen. William W. Momyer, commander, Tactical Air Command, confer at Commanders Conference at USSTRICOM Headquarters.

3. We should continue to enlarge the possibilities for unofficial contacts. We do not expect that at this time the Chinese Communists will seize upon these avenues of contact or exchange. But we do believe it is in our interests that such channels be opened and kept open.

4. We should keep our direct diplomatic contacts with Peking in Warsaw; they might at some time become the channel for more fruitful dialog.

5. We are prepared to sit down with Peking and other countries to discuss the critical problems of disarmament and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

6. We must continue to explore and analyze all available information on Communist China and keep our own policies up to date. We have said that when Peking abandons the aggressive use of force and shows that it is not irrevocably hostile to the United States, then expanded contacts and improved relations may become possible.

The United States would be "happy to respond positively" to any future Chinese wish for better relations, Under Secretary of State Katzenbach has stated.

He said he believes retirement compensation should provide a supplement to the second career earnings in the case of early retirees, and an income adequate for full retirement in the case of individuals who leave the service at the normal age for retiring from the labor force.

To this end, Mr. Clifford said, the retirement system should pay the individual one amount between retirement from military service and normal retirement age, and a higher amount after he reaches that age.

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